

SELECT YOUR FAVORITE  
MAGAZINES  
FROM OUR BIG  
WINDOW DISPLAY  
BLUNDELL'S

Volume 10.

## Mr. and Mrs. C.V.

### Gibson Surprised

About 40 friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Gibson assembled at Hall's drug store last Wednesday evening for the purpose of giving them a surprise party.

On their arrival at the residence they found Mrs. Gibson, busily engaged packing trunks preparatory for her departure next Monday. Mr. Gibson was not at home on the arrival of the party but he was soon communicated with and returned home.

They were certainly surprised, and as they were in no condition to entertain the invaders, the party adjourned to Redd's hall, where a pleasant social evening was spent.

The party lasted until midnight, and at the close all wished Mr. and Mrs. Gibson a safe journey to their old home in Missouri, and hoped they would return to their many friends here in the near future.



June 20th, at 3 p.m. in the Amuse Theatre, Reddick.

At the meeting of representatives of the various local societies, June 18th, the following were the arrangements decided upon:

That the service be held in Reddick as heretofore.

That the Rev. Father Green, of Medicine Hat, be invited to conduct the service.

That invitations be extended to ministers of every denomination to attend.

The following hymns will be sung on this occasion: Every Joy, Every Sorrow, in the Morning.

That the Rev. Father Green, of Medicine Hat, be invited to conduct the service.

We will have the assistance of the choir of the Anglican and Presbyterian churches, and Miss Rawlinson and Miss Long will render solo.

Capt. C. D. Spott will preside at the organ.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson came to Reddick seven years ago, and with Mr. Gibson opened a dry goods store on Third street. They have since taken a leading part in the social affairs of the town, and will be sadly missed by everyone in Reddick.

## Service Last Sunday In Amuse-U Theatre

The usual Sunday evening service in the Presbyterian church was dispensed with last Sunday evening and was held in the Amuse Theatre. The General Jubilee Singers, who appeared on the Chautauqua platform on Saturday, offered their services for Sunday and Dr. Carpenter, who had been invited to the service, consented to give an address. The theatre was filled to capacity, and a most inspiring service was participated in by all present. It was the wish of those who took part in the service that the collection, over and above the amount necessary for the expenses of the service, should be devoted to the building fund for the new church which is to be erected this summer. The sum raised was the amount raised for this purpose.

### CHURCH NOTICES

**ENGLISH CHURCH.**  
No morning service. Evensong at 7.30.  
Sunday school will be held at the usual hour, 12.15.

The vestry is requested to meet after the evening service. Special business.

### CATHOLIC CHURCH

Until further notice services will be held in Crow's hall on the fourth Sunday of each month.

### CHURCH OF THE BROTHERS

Baptist Church.  
(Sunday school at 10 o'clock, a.m.)  
Preaching at 11 a.m.  
Everybody welcome.  
David Hollinger, pastor.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Wm. Shearer, D. D., pastor.  
Services will be held as usual Tuesday morning and evening at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday school will be held as usual at 10 o'clock.

A special meeting of the board of managers will be held in the church on Monday evening to open the tenders for new church.

## Soothsayer Prophecies Renewal of Thrones

Startling prophecies relative to world peace, political changes impending in Europe and the fate of prominent figures in the Great War, are made by Hungary's national soothsayer, Mme. Jolanta Bellows. "Thrones will be re-established all over Europe, including France, Germany, Austria and Hungary, within a year," she says.

"The Hohenzollerns will return to Germany, but the former emperor will go insane and the crown prince will be murdered. There will be sanguinary upheavals in Prussia, preliminary to the constitution of a kingdom. Hohenzollern will end in 1921. In Russia Mexico will be the starting point of the next war. High prices will abate and European exchange will be quoted as far as two years. There will be the greatest exodus of Jews from Russia and Central Europe in history, but they will not go to the Palestine. They will emigrate to Argentina and Mexico."

## Makes Charges of Attempted Bribery

Some of money offered to representatives of the people to pass certain pieces of legislation during the last session of the Ontario legislature was revealed, was the startling statement made by Andrew H. Hicks, United Farmers of Ontario who in an address to the East Middlesex United Farmers of Ontario picnic at London today. "You can think God" he said, "that not one of our United Farmers succumbed to bribery."

## SHEEP INDUSTRY IS GROWING IN ALBERTA

The lambing season has been the most successful one in southern Alberta, and each year find more ranchers and farmers relying upon the industry which has proved so successful. Last year there were 86,488 sheep in Alberta, which produced 1,515,000 lbs. of wool worth approximately \$1,500,000. It is expected that the revenue will be greater this year.

## Medicine Hat C.C.'s Defeat Reddick Team

With a new line up the local baseball team faced the C.C.'s of Medicine Hat last evening on the local diamond. The game started off rather disheartening to local fans, the C.C.'s making six runs in the first inning, while the local team drew a goose egg.

In the second and third innings the visitors scored two more in each inning, and in the fourth three, while the locals drew three more goose eggs.

In the fifth the local team got down to business and the visitors drew their first blank, while the locals scored four runs. The balance of the game was in favor of the visitors, they scoring four more runs, making the score 17 to 4. The local battery was excellent and J. Kirkpatrick on first base played a good game, but the balance of the team needs a lot of practice. Following was the local lineup:

J. Kirkpatrick, 1b; Brownlie, 2b; Ballantyne, 3b; Waller, 4b; Barr, 5b; L. Clave, 6b; W. Horn, 7b; J. Clave, 8b; Milard, c.

## No Nominations At Chicago Yet

The national convention of the Republican Party of the United States, convened in Chicago last Tuesday for the purpose of selecting a candidate for president and vice-president to run against the candidates that will be selected by the Democratic next month.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Senator Hiram Johnson, Gov. Lowden, of Illinois, Herbert Hoover, late food administrator at Chicago. Any person wishing to take this examination should remember the place and date.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and family are leaving this week for an extended trip to the States. Their many friends in Reddick regret their departure and wish them a safe journey and a speedy return.

## Extra Million Divided Pro Rata

A great question of principle was decided by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church Tuesday afternoon in the meeting in Chambers Presbyterian church, Ottawa.

The question arose in connection with the \$200,000 donation collected by the Forward Movement in connection with the church. It will be remembered that the objective of the union in financial drive was \$400,000. Just before the drive, was undertaken it was announced how much money would be spent.

But owing to the generosity of the Presbyterian people five million dollars was subscribed, and the question arose as to whether the million surplus would be divided pro rata among the causes announced as participants in the four million fund, or whether the assembly had power to spend the extra million in good work according to the needs of the church.

The matter came up several times, and was finally referred to a committee. The committee in question brought in a recommendation that the extra million would be divided among the causes provided for in the four million drive in ratio to the sum these causes were already to receive.

The decision was practically unanimous although before the committee reported there were many solutions as to how the extra million should be spent.

## Prohibition Referendum Campaign Goes Ahead

The Prohibition Referendum Campaign Committee, with its headquarters in Edmonton, has been energetically developing a plan for the past few weeks with a view to securing a majority of people in favor of the proposal to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province for beverage purposes. Until very recently it was expected that the date for this vote would be a very early one, but as the vote is to be taken on or about the 1st of November, which is now before the Federal Parliament, and as the passage of this bill has been delayed very much beyond what was expected, the date has not yet been definitely announced, and when it is, it will probably be later than expected.

Organizers are frequently encountering confusion in the public mind as to just what is the issue in the referendum. They have therefore been endeavoring to make clear that the only issue on which the electors are to be asked for an expression of their will is the question of the importation of liquor for beverage purposes. Added to this is the fact that the Prohibition party has stated that if the vote in this referendum is overwhelmingly against the continued importation, its government will restrict the use of liquor. In view of the fact that there is considerable misunderstanding as to what these measures are likely to be, the Premier has intimated to the press that it is his intention to issue a state mental on the very near future in which he will clear away any doubts as to what he plans to do.

## Wheat Farmer Made Doctor of Laws

Seager Wheeler, the wheat farmer, has had conferred upon him the honor of degree of Doctor of Laws by Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., in recognition of his exhaustive and unique researches in wheat raising and promotion of the scientific side of agriculture. In a letter to Mr. Wheeler, the principal of the University stated that every settler in Canada is a beneficiary by his work, and the recognition accorded him, the highest honor the institution could grant, was their only way of setting a value on his services to the farmers of the Dominion.

## Sea Lions May Be Killed for Hide

Large numbers of sea lions on the British Columbia coast which destroy annually vast quantities of fish food may be slaughtered and their hides cleared on the world's market is a proposition which comes from Premier Oliver and has the approval of many well-informed fishermen. The sea lion weighs from 2,000 to 2,500 lbs., the hides being nearly an inch in thickness and make a tough and durable leather such as is used in workmen's gloves and saddles. It is stated that one of these animals will eat 20 fish in the fish five days. For a number of years recently several hundred sea lions in one day in the Charlotte Islands.

## Mackenzie King To Tour the West

Hon. W. L. Macdonald King will spend a week in North York at the close of the session of parliament. Three he will leave for a tour of the West and on his return from the West he will put in a month in the riding where he is to be a candidate in the next Dominion election, according to the usual custom of the North York following a meeting of the Ontario Liberal Association.

## SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE

On account of the constantly increasing cost of publishing newspapers, the Review is compelled to raise its subscription rate to \$10.00 per year, effective July 1st, 1920. We were in hopes that with the end of the Great War prices would gradually subside, but on the contrary they have been steadily going up. We have hesitated to make this change, but business conditions compel us to do so. All those whose subscriptions are due or nearly so can pay at the old rate until the end of June.

W. H. HATCHER,  
Proprietor.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Kenneth Moody, of Calgary, representing German-Canadians, arrived in town last Monday for the purpose of installing the new pump at the pump station. This work is now progressing satisfactorily.

## Local G.W.V.A. Asked to Assist

The G.W.V.A. of this Branch: Dear Sirs and Comrades—  
No. 118729, Joseph Howard Kelly, We have been asked by Mrs. Blinboth Kelly, wife of the above noted, to assist her in locating her husband, who is suffering from shell shock, and who has been absent for nearly six months. Last seen of him being in Regina.

Comrade Kelly is described as being six feet tall of fair complexion and average build. He was wearing a brown-tinted suit, brown boots, and an ordinary peaked cap. He had on all occasions a somewhat dazed, but of quiet manner and peaceful disposition. There is no reason for his disappearance apparently, except that of his disability. Any assistance in locating Comrade Kelly will be greatly appreciated.

If you have any information about this Comrade would you kindly advise me at your earliest convenience.  
Yours faithfully,  
A. GALLACHER,  
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.

## May Have Dental Works Completed

Sir—The Canadian Army Dental Corps having been demobilized on April 10th last, arrangements have been completed whereby any returned veterans, whose dental work was not completed prior to the above date, may have this work done by a civilian dentist nearest his place of residence. Transportation and subsistence will be allowed if necessary in all cases authorized for treatment.

Those desiring dental treatment should make application to the District Dental Officer and forward at the same time their Rm. No., Rank, Unit and date of discharge.

T. C. BRUCE, Capt D D O

## Chautauqua Coming To Reddick Next Year

Many will be pleased to learn that the Chautauqua will be with us again next year. There have been six Chautauquas who have signed the contract for next year and several others have signified their willingness to add their names to the list. The Chautauqua programs are becoming more and more popular each year.

## Animal Diseases Eradication Board

At a meeting held in Toronto on Thursday, May 27th, the final steps were taken in the organization of a body to be known as the "Animal Disease Eradication Board." As its name implies, this board has for its object the eradication and carrying out of plans for controlling diseases of live stock in Canada, it being the intention to pay particular attention at this time to tuberculosis of live stock, a disease which contributes, to a greater extent than is generally recognized, to the spread of tuberculosis in human beings, besides causing an enormous waste of food products by reason of the necessity for condemning, as unfit for human food, carcasses or portions of carcasses, of tuberculous animals.

The board is composed of twelve members, four from the live stock industry, four from the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the headquarters of the Board will be at Ottawa. Co-operation with Provincial Government, railways, banks, and public health bodies will be sought.

At the Toronto meeting, an extensive consideration of three members, from each of the interests represented, was appointed to consider and make recommendations to the full committee on the details of a plan of campaign for controlling this disease most effectively.

The objects in view will involve close co-operation between the packers, the live stock men, the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the solid backing of all interested in the disease from the human as well as the live stock standpoint.

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## Farewell Party to Miss Jennie Webb

Last Monday evening, in the Presbyterian Manse, a farewell party was extended to Miss Jennie Webb by the choir and Sunday School teachers. There about fifteen persons, and a most enjoyable time was spent up until near midnight. The choir rendered several of their favorite anthems and other musical numbers were contributed by individual members.

Mr. Kline, on behalf of those present read the following address, which was signed by Dr. Shearer and all those present:

Dear Miss Webb:

Having learned that you are about to start on a long journey, and that it may be some time before we see you again, we take this opportunity of expressing our regret at your departure and wishing you a pleasant journey and a happy sojourn in the Old Land.

It is the unanimous manner and obliging disposition you have endeared your self to all who have had the honor of your acquaintance and friendship.

You have been most faithful in all your duties as a member of our church. More particularly will your presence be missed by the choir and Sunday School.

Only two things reconcile us to the separation—one is the hope that it will be the shortest and the other is that the ocean voyage and visit to your old home may prove beneficial to your health.

And all we feel towards you and wish for you feel towards your sister, Mrs. David Smith and her children. In its connection with you, as a slight token of our respect and good wishes we place a small memento, and may God be with you till we meet again.

Signed on behalf of the Sunday School and Choir,  
Super was then served after which all joined in singing "God be with you till we meet again."

## Canadian Delegates Threaten to Withdraw

The proposal of Irish sympathizers to have the American Federation of Labor in its convention here endorses the Irish Republic and demand the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, threatened to become a serious matter, when certain Canadian delegates announced that they would oppose such a move on British soil.

"We have no objection to the Irish question," said a Canadian delegate, "and while they may or may not agree with the proposal, the American Federation of Labor is no place to discuss such a topic, especially on British soil."

Several Canadian delegates, representatives concerned with this statement, and intimated that there was a possibility of the withdrawal of the Canadian delegation if the Irish question was discussed at the convention.

There are about thirty delegates from the Dominion in the convention but a number of these are reported to favor the Irish resolution. One of the leading Montreal newspapers tonight declared Irish Fenians were active and that the convention would be thrown into a turmoil by the Canadian delegates. They asserted it would be surprising if President Samuel Gompers did not intervene, but it came before the convention.

## Results of German Election Uncertain

Unofficial returns from 81 districts for 520 members of the Reichstag divided between the present coalition government, the right and left opposition. It is impossible to predict the results of the election, but the general list will give the coalition enough mandates to secure it a small majority.

The parliamentary leaders and press comment agree that the elections are inconclusive and that the parliamentary government is in view of the unexpected party lineup.

The Frankfurt Gazette, according to the latest news, the ultimate effect of which cannot be calculated.

## Forty-Five Thousand and 500 000,000 Have Left the State of Nebraska for Western Canada in the last twenty years according to the report of the government office at Omaha. This does not take into account settlers who did not emigrate through the instru- mentality of the office.

## CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS  
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADAA SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS  
WESTERN QUESTIONS

## THE VALUE OF SETTLERS

For many years there has been a certain element in Canada that has been crying out for government ownership of railways. Well they have got it now, to some extent at least; and it is some problem.

The deficit of Canada's national system last fiscal year ran into an appalling number of millions of dollars. Of course the government administration of railways is only in the first stages, and in time there will likely be a better showing, but at present the need of reducing the loss is a very present one, and the members of the government, particularly the minister in charge of the department, are racking their brains for a solution. At least there is every reason to believe that they are.

A few years ago some statistical experts undertook to figure up the value of each agricultural settler to the national railways of the country. They worked it out that each one was worth an average annual cash value of \$746.33 to the national railways. These figures are likely enough approximately correct. If they are, it seems that the right kind of settlers to go upon are settled up as quickly as possible like the solution of the problem. There are still millions of acres of good land in the western country upon which there has not been a dot turned, and money spent in inducing the right kind of settlers to go upon where they would yield returns in many other ways besides bringing the much needed revenue to the railways.

The C.P.R. has always recognized the great value of settlement to their system. That corporation has spent great sums in intelligent and aggressive colonization work. It has been one of the largest landowners in the west, and its officers have always disclaimed the idea that they made any attempt to make money out of the sale of them. They were a railway company and not real estate agents, and they wanted to plant the country settled so that they might get the freight to haul.

The C.P.R. is an excellently managed concern—if the government can even approximate its success they will surpass the expectations of the most optimistic administrators. Its example is well worth emulating. A large appropriation should be made for the encouragement of the right class of immigration, and the tremendous annual deficit of the Canadian National Railway will soon dwindle down and finally disappear.

## THE MENACE

However much newspapers and men of prominence in Canada may differ on politics, religion, Union government or any other ordinary question, it is their bounden duty to incite a wholesome respect for the rights of citizenship. They are founded upon the admirable conceptions of the British as to what constitutes freedom, progress, and enlightenment; and whilst we are constantly making advances in matters of detail, our fundamentals are pretty well those established by our freedom loving ancestors.

Bolshevism and advanced socialism is a doctrine of taking by force things that you do not have the brains or industry to acquire in the manner approved by society; and it only appeals to the ignorant, the selfish and the depraved. Nevertheless it is infectious, and must not be allowed to spread.

The way to counteract it is to encourage a strong national spirit that takes a proper pride in our country.

The character of the violation of radicalism ought to condemn them. When did you ever see one of them that was properly balanced? As a rule they are either evid-mind-ed agitators, or crack-brained fanatics, or both.

Karl Marx himself who wrote the books that the majority of the socialists regard as their holy scripture, lived on borrowed money, which he never troubled to think of returning, and when he could borrow no more he violated his own code by substituting on his wife's inheritance.

These remarks are not intended to apply to the legitimate attempt of labor to enforce its demands. Labor owes much to its unions, and in many cases would be badly off without them; but unfortunately in some instances, where labor has legitimate grievances, it has been misled by radicalism in view. We have not hesitated to endeavor to associate ourselves with the labor interests, and to inflame the minds of the working people against society. Supply many of the leaders of the labor movement are men of intelligence, integrity and patriotic spirit, and they have done a great deal to cast out the teachings of those false prophets. The tendency of the times is to see that labour obtains an adequate reward for its toil, and any alliance which the extreme element may make with Reds or radicals will only do it harm.

There is a spirit of unrest abroad in the country. It is the infection brought across the sea to us from certain European countries; and it is the duty of every Canadian citizen who loves his country, and believes in the destiny of the race from which he has sprung, to combat it by every means in his power.

## SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S APPOINTMENT

Of course the faculty of the University of McGill must be assumed to know its own business; and of course we are all glad to see Sir Arthur Currie get a good position; he has richly deserved it by reason of his war services. Nevertheless to the average outsider his appointment a principal of that famous learning seems somewhat remarkable.

He is a very excellent soldier—like David he has been a man of war from too young a age; but we were never told that he was a scholar, a student, or a man of science, or in fact possessed any of the qualifications, that are usually associated with the head of a university.

However, McGill likely knows its own business best, and Sir Arthur Currie will certainly make an imposing looking principal when garbed in academic gown. And in truth it will take some time to excuse that portly and imposing figure.

## THE CHILDREN ON THE FARM

In these days we are exorcised about the exodus from the rural districts to the cities, and people are at a loss to account for it. In theory the life down on the farm is the ideal one. It is supposed to be the healthiest, the healthiest, and the most free from the contaminating influences which lead the steps of young people astray.

Now along comes a wretched array of figures, that prove our preconceived ideas about the health part of it to be all wrong.

No less a personage than Dr. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation was the compiler, and he is rather a distinguished authority.

He states that there were some recent health investigations of high school pupils and of the pupils in a typical rural school. It was found that fifty-two per cent. of the rural pupils suffered from mal-nutrition, while only twenty per cent. of the pupils of the city pupils were affected in the same way. Fifty-eight per cent. of the country children suffered from eye troubles, and only five per cent. of the city youngsters were affected in a similar manner. Fifty-one per cent. of the farm children had anemia as against twenty per cent. of their urban cousins.

These are pretty dramatic facts and they are a hard knock at country life in America. It is no wonder that our young maintain a rapid gait in getting away from the farm. The truth is that people will not be contented in the country until rural life is as attractive as the life in the city.

The above figures were compiled in the United States; but it is safe betting that conditions are if anything a little worse in Western Canada.

In many districts the children go to school all right; but for holidays the boys are put to hawking the summerfallow, or they are sick of the sight of a ploughed field, or chopping wood or herding cows or some such other wearisome occupation, while the girls have to get busy about the house. The unfortunate youngsters are hurried out of bed, at hours in the morning when they ought to be turning over and pulling the bed clothes about them for another snooze. If they object they are solemnly accused of being lazy. The chief vice of the Canadian farmer is the worship of the god of toil to play one's self is immoral.

Modern medical science has disclosed that the most prolific source of infection and disease lies in neglect of the mouth. Many of our country children are educated in the use of tooth brushes. In this they are far behind even the most poverty stricken children of the big American cities. In the New York schools, for instance, so much importance is attached to the branch of personal hygiene, that children are taught to use tooth brushes before they are taught their lessons; and the result of such teaching appears in the figures we have already quoted.

With the proper organization the lot of the children on the farms should be vastly superior and happier than that of those in the cities. It is quite possible to bring good food and many of our rural municipalities could provide the machinery. Until something is done in this direction nearly few of our farm children will plough the paternal acre.

## TWO REASONS FOR THE SUGAR SHORTAGE

Honey wives all over Canada are complaining of the high price of sugar as the preserving season approaches.

Canada produces very little sugar, and the good providers and it is the habit of many of them each year to preserve for winter use the fruits peculiar to the portion of the Dominion in which they live.

It is impossible to make their usual preserves without sugar; and this year they are contemplating the situation with something like dismay.

Some irresponsible agitators have been declaring that the present high price of this sweet commodity is occasioned by profiteering or hoarding, or by some other sinister capitalistic machinations.

It is, however, caused by nothing of the sort. There are two good and perfectly apparent reasons. The first is that many other regions of the Dominion have been raising sugar beets have been forced out of the production business for the meantime; and the other, that owing to wide-spread prohibition there is a very general consumption of sweet starchy food.

It is a well-known fact that those who take alcoholic beverages internally do not crave for sugary substances, and those who do not indulge in it, have pronounced appetites for all kinds of sweets.

A national scarcity of sugar is just about the strongest external prohibition friends can have on the occasion of certain festive occasions.

Nevertheless it is "an ill wind that blows nobody good" and the sugar shortage is stimulating the business of the West Indies where the sugar cane business, which is a very important one to the inhabitants of that region, languished for a great number of years owing to the competition of the growers of sugar beets.

This matter will doubtless adjust itself in due course, but in the meantime, we may expect a considerable immunity from toothache.

## A SPORTING PROHIBITIONIST

"Fussyfoot" Johnson went to Great Britain from America to start a prohibition crusade.

They are more zealous of their personal liberties over there than we are on this continent, and a number of Britons have objected most strongly. Amongst them were some rather rowdy college boys, and in legitimate expansion, poor old Fussyfoot got something in the eye, that cost him the sight of it.

He took his medicine like a man, and did not complain or call in the police or anything like that. He just waited until he was able to get about, and then went at his prohibition work again.

British people are nothing if not sporting, and they liked his brave spirit; they left him alone, and even went to bear his speeches.

It is not at all likely that he or anyone else will achieve prohibition in Britain for a while yet anyway; but his campaign is being effective enough to induce the brewers and distillers to put up a big campaign fund to offset it.

However, the British are not very seriously interested in the suppression of beer and whiskey. They are giving him a run for his money just because he was so decent sporting about the loss of his eye, don't you know old chap.

## A GENTLE WARNING

The banks will be well advised to go rather easy about this tightening up business, and to be very seriously engaged.

It is all very well to curb extravagance and in some cases to scrutinize the uses to which money is to be put; perhaps there is too much money in the touring cars in this western country; but money is required for legitimate expansion, and it is the function of the banks to find it.

The people of the west were in pretty ugly temper about the chattered bank case of those who were in the west when the country came through the worst trial in its history with very little help from the banks.

We say it in the spirit that the bankers will be well advised if they go cautiously at this juncture in reducing credits.

## A WESTERN SOURCE OF WEALTH

There is at present a very serious shortage of paper all over the world, and despite the fact of the reputed wealth of raw material, this is the case in the West. Very seriously on the American continent and even in Canada. Many of the publications in the United States have been forced to greatly curtail their output, and some have ceased to exist entirely, and in the west we have seen the news service of the city of Winnipeg so seriously hampered that for several days at a time, the citizens saw little or nothing of what was going on in the outside world.

FIERCE FIRES IN  
NEW BRUNSWICK

Village Destroyed; \$1,000,000  
Damage

The little village of St. Quentin, in Restigouche county, N.B., on the line of the C.N.R., was almost wiped out last week as the result of forest fires in the woods which had been raging on the crown lands in Restigouche.

St. Quentin was a thriving village of about 2,000 people and was a centre of the lumber and pulp operations.

The fire, which resulted in a monetary loss variously estimated from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, first started in the millyard of J. E. Michaud, catching from burning embers carried by the winds from the forest blaze. When the fire reached itself, 65 thousand three mills and two hotels, Canadian National Railway station, Provincial bank and many other business places were wiped out. About one thousand, or half of the population, were rendered homeless and saved none of the principal property, except what they had on their backs. Relief trains were sent from the city of St. John Campbell to convey the homeless to large centres where they could be cared for. No lives were lost.

Besides the destruction to homes and business places, much material lumber, thousands of cords of pulpwood and thousands of railroad ties at nearby depots awaiting shipment, were burned. Seven carloads of lumber on the track were also consumed.

Angry Virginian  
Horsewhips Farmer

Lorenzo Dow Pepper, alias L. D. Jones, is now in hospital at Saskatoon, having been taken there following a beating alleged to have been administered by Captain Hersman of Clarkburg, West Virginia, who brought a "bull whip" to the way from the south to carry out his plan of avenging alleged wrongs to his sister who cohabited with Pepper.

Captain Hersman, on receiving a letter from his sister that she was being ill treated, bought his ticket for MacDowell and packed along with it was known as a "bull whip" in the south. Arrived at MacDowell he was disappointed to find that Pepper had fled, for the old man had been warned of the captain's coming. The captain, however, got more information from his sister, then started after Pepper, locating him at Perdue, where in front of the town boys, and some girls too.

Said an Irish leader, "Min, ye are on verge of batt, Will ye fight or will ye run?"

"We will" came a chorus of eagles.

"Ye will what?"

"We will not," says they.

"Thank ye, me min," says he; "I thought ye would."

An American tells of a visit to a zoo in Ireland, on which occasion he was much interested in a policy of insurance.

One of the keepers, the American asked, as he pointed to the solitary bear.

"Where is his mate?"

"He has not mate, sor," replied Pat. "We just feed him on fat."

Paper, as everyone knows, is made from pulp, and pulp is made from certain varieties of wood that grows in our forests.

A great deal of the waste or by-product of the lumber industry may be used for pulp; this is especially true in respect to Canadian spruce, which of all woods is the most suitable for paper making, but there has been no keen demand for pulp wood and paper in the American markets that the forests of Eastern Canada have been seriously depleted and prices are soaring.

British Columbia, that vast storehouse of natural wealth, is the region to which we must turn in the future for this most valuable product.

The coast ranges and the adjacent islands, some of which are hundreds of miles in extent, are covered for the most part with forest growth of great size; and the streams often having their birth in glacial hill sides, and converging as they approach the ocean may be harnessed to produce water power.

There are never any timber wars between the American and Canadian enterprises; but it begins to look as if the forests were to be forestalled in this, as in many other things, by the foresighted, and forward-looking Americans, who are thoroughly alive to the situation.

They are already in the country are making preparations to buy up everything they can lay their hands upon.

Anyone who goes into the pulp business today with adequate capital, and reasonable executive ability may be sure of a tremendous demand for the output and a very fine profit.

China, Japan and the Antipodes, all large consumers, are crying out for paper, and there are the Canadian and American markets with large demands. Opportunity is certainly knocking at the door of Canadian manufacturers and capitalists.

There is no doubt that the plenty of money in the hands of the industrial interests of the East, and better use could not be made of it than to develop this great industry in British Columbia. Now is the chance to show the people of the West that our captains of industry are not wedded to the idea that the sun rises and sets only over that portion of the Dominion which lies east of the Great Lakes.

If they do not take hold of the pulp industry in British Columbia, we will certainly have the chagrin of seeing no incommensurable portion of our birthright pass into the hands of aliens and outsiders.





## THE REDCLIFF REVIEW

W. H. HATCHER . . . . . Proprietor and Business Manager  
ED. L. STONE . . . . . Editor

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Issued on Thursday of each week at Redcliff, Alberta.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1920.

## CHAUTAUQUA

Those who cannot see the educational value of the lectures and entertainments provided by Chautauqua are getting less every year. It is certainly refreshing to most people who live out on these broad prairies to be able to listen to such people as Mrs. Pankhurst, Capt. Vickers, Dr. Bohn and Dr. Carpenter, to listen to singing like that of Miss McCormick, and witness a play like "The Rivals," by such good actors as the Jess Coffey Play Co.

Those who object to the policy of the Dominion Chautauqua, should remember that we are living out here on these prairies far away from high class entertainment, and this travelling Chautauqua is the only way that such lectures and entertainers can be induced to make the small communities.

It is a well known fact that the young people have been leaving the rural sections and small towns because of the lack of entertainments, and the Chautauqua should have a tendency to lessen the rush to the cities.

A week once a year Chautauqua programs will make people more contented with their lot out here in the West and help settle up this country with an industrious people.

The Review has very little sympathy with those who claim that it takes too much money out of the community, for the very reason that everything that is sold here must be bought elsewhere and the money goes out of the town to pay for these goods. Look at the thousands of dollars that goes out of Redcliff every year to the catalogue houses, while only about \$1,200 or \$1,300 goes out through the Chautauqua. And if it don't go out that way it is going out some other way.

## G.W.V.A. MAKES GOOD MOVE

It will be good news to a number of young men in town to learn that the officers and members of the G.W.V.A. have decided to open their splendid club rooms to those who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to become associate members.

The need of some such rooms as these, where young men could meet together in a social way during their leisure hours, has been a noticeable want in our town for some time.

We understand it is the intention of the G.W.V.A. to charge a small fee for such membership, and that arrangements will be made whereby such members may be able to take advantage of these comfortably furnished quarters much along the same lines as other clubs are run.

We have no doubt that when plans are completed and the new membership held under way, the G.W.V.A. club rooms here will be more popular than ever.

This move on the part of the G.W.V.A. is a good one, and should receive the support and co-operation of our citizens.

## BEAR-HUGGING.

This is the way the Sherwood Tribune advises "come" of the young girls who patronize the dances:

"No, ladies, we don't feel it within our province to 'roast' the bear-hugging fellows who insist on rubbing cheeks on the dance floor. If the wee bits o' girls they hold in their arms so tightly clasped can't get enuf of that sort of thing on the parlor settee and want to give a public exhibition, what's to stop them? But, girls, it isn't the thing. Some time you will get away from home and want to appear nice and graceful on the floor but you can't do it unless you practice it—and at home's a good place to practice."

The annual report of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture shows an increase of 26,000 acres in grain and 48,000 acres of fodder crops over the previous year. Of 22,610,000 acres suitable for agriculture, only 2,800,000 are occupied and only 500,000 are under cultivation. As these figures may be taken as a fair indication of conditions in the prairie provinces it can readily be seen that there is still a real opportunity for development and settlement in Western Canada.

The house shortage in the Western cities is boasting the "back to the land" movement and the situation is being relieved by the exodus of city people to the country according to the officials of the railways lands department. They estimated that about 100 families per week have been leaving Winnipeg since the first of May. This is good news, as greater production is one of the surest ways of reducing the high cost of living.

Now that the spring seedling is about completed and farmers are beginning to come to town more frequently it would be a good idea if the town would have the public watering trough fixed up again for the warm weather. The trough on the vacant lot on Broadway, just west of the Broadway store building, is centrally located and could easily be put in shape again. It is centrally located and roved most convenient in seasons past.

The provincial health inspector was in town last week and insisted that the lanes and back lots be cleaned up. This is as it should be. If other authorities would get busy and clean the town up in other respects all would be well.

## Hon. V. Winkler

## Dies at His Home

Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, died suddenly at his home, Monday night, June 7, at 10:30 p.m. He was one of the oldest members of the Manitoba legislature, being first elected in 1897, and with only one interval, when he contested a federal seat, sitting there ever since. He was made minister of agriculture at the establishment of the Norris-Norris cabinet.

The late minister had not for a long time been in good health, suffering from Bright's disease, which led to complications which hastened his death. He was born at Neustadt, Ontario, in 1854.

## FINDS HUGE REMAINS

OF A BIG FISH.  
While excavating at Berry Creek, Alberta, a resident found the fossilized remains of a huge steel fish and that of a big fish. The fossilized, phosphoric bones were still retained in the solid rock formation and a crust of limestone and bones of the fish, the true lines of the melon and those of the fish.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

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A Call will be Appreciated

## VANCOUVER INTERESTS

## BUILD STEEL VESSEL

The steamer "Margaret Goughlin" has been launched from the Coughlin yards, Vancouver, and has the distinction of being the first steel vessel ever

built in Vancouver by Vancouver interests to sail from the home port. The ship, which is an 8,000 deadweight ton freighter, was built to the order of the Western Canada Steamship Ltd. She is taking a full cargo of lumber to England.

## Hot Springs at Banff and Bath



Recently one Canadian Pacific Railway train on the coast of the Province of British Columbia was shown three times a day for three days at Bath, England. The mayor of the town and thousands of the residents of the town and district were exceedingly interested in these pictures, which not only showed the buildings of the Royal Bathhouse in the Dominion but also gave vivid details of many of the beautiful scenes of our country.

Those who have visited the Hot Springs at Bath in the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hot Springs at Bath in the United Kingdom.

About the middle of 1766 the old Priory of Bath, which was pulled down to give place to a suite of baths for the Duke of Kingston. In removing the foundations, a number of stone coffins were found, and, on digging further, the hot mineral water gushed forth and interrupted the work. The site being drained, however, a masonry was discovered, and subsequently a number of baths and edifices. That they lay buried still further remains of what must have been an extensive Roman bathing system indications were unmistakable. The ruins of the baths, which are commonly known as the Roman Baths, were discovered, and at a depth of 10 to 15 feet a semi-circular deep bath, entered by seven steps. The bath was paved with stone, and was surrounded by a number of square baths and other apparatus which apparently bathers used preparatory to entering the hot chambers. Some of these chambers were paved with flag stones, others were beautifully treated with various colored tiles.

Excavations were not then pursued, other buildings were quickly erected over the site, and during the next hundred years no attention was given to the place. It was in the year 1878 that marked the most important epoch in the re-discovery of the baths. Bathing works were at that time undertaken to remedy a leakage from the principal spring, and it was discovered that from this leakage the Kingston Baths, the no private bath, and the whole of their supply. Interruptions caused the Corporation to consider their rights in regard to the water issuing from the site of the baths, and the drainage of the site.

(1) Bath Springs Hotel—Guests watching the bathers in the sulphur bath outside the hotel.  
(2) The King's Spring, at Bath, England; the only Hot Spring in England.

(3) The Roman Baths, at Bath, known as Aquae Sulis.

and other necessary works proceeded. It was then perceived that the foundations of a number of the modern houses rested upon what was little better than a morass, and that the baths, to whose discovery and skilful excavation the city is so much indebted, formed, after further exploration and careful tunnelling, that he had at least glimpsed upon the hidden treasures. Difficult and costly as was the subsequent work of uncovering these remains, the late Mayor Bavin set himself with indomitable perseverance to push it forward. The facts that the baths were some 30 feet below the street level and that the bathers of the first century were discovered in 1885 the hypothesis on the western side of the circular bath was discovered, in 1885 the circular bath itself, in 1885 the bathing and piscinæ (bathhouse) in 1887 the arch beneath the basement of the modern bath, and in 1888 another rectangular bath was excavated.

That the builders of these baths were situated into the valley by the hot springs about the middle of the first century, certainly not very long after the Romans first occupied Britain, we have fairly conclusive evidence. A coin of Claudius was found in such a position as to suggest to some authorities the theory that it might have been specially placed to commemorate the foundation of the bath. If any ray from the stones and walls dug up from time to time from some reference to a date in the A.D. 75-80, the date of the structure revealed. About 1878 Bath can be ascribed, with tolerable accuracy, to the last 50 or 60 years ago.

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REDCLIFF LODGE, No. 90.  
Meets in Crow's Hall every Wednes-  
day evening at 7.30.

Visiting Brethren Welcome.  
D. McLELLAN, N. G.  
W. S. SMITH,  
Recording Secretary.

## QUARRY LODGE, No. 79.

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# More Experiences of the Mounted Police on the Prairies

## Sitting Bull and His Indians. The Killing of Six Saulteaux Indians. How Three Troopers Prevailed Against an Indian Tribe.

Jean Louis Legare.

General Terry was the Commissioner appointed by the American government to induce the Sitting Bull Indians to return to the tender mercies of Uncle Sam.

He had obtained permission from the American authorities to take into Canada with him an escort of soldiers, but was met by Colonel McLeod at the border with a party of North West Mounted Police and escorted with some circumstance to Fort Walsh.

### The British Flag

There was something pathetic in the way which the Sioux had sheltered beneath the British flag. They claimed their ancestors had been faithful to Great Britain at the time of the American Revolution, and they had never changed their allegiance. There were many medals among them which had been struck in the reign of George III. They prized them greatly, called themselves "Children of the Great White Queen," and invoked her protection.

General Terry, on behalf of the American government offered to allow them reservation and their cattle and provide for them if they would make peace and surrender their war ponies and weapons.

### A Stern Refusal

Sitting Bull sternly refused. He said, "For 64 years the American government has kept the Sioux nation under their hand, and treated them badly. It was a record of broken treaties and false promises."

Sitting Bull said that he had been raised with the Red River half-breeds; that they were his friends and he intended to stop with them.

He continued, "Go back and tell the people who sent you, at Washington, that you saw me here, protected and befriended by the red-coated soldiers. See they will shake hands with me. (And Sitting Bull shook hands with Colonel McLeod and Major Walsh). If I went back to your country I would never sleep at night for fear of the long knives, and I am not a fool."

General Terry did everything in his power to induce Sitting Bull to change his decision, but with no avail. At last General Terry said to him, "What message shall I take to the president at Washington for you?"

### Not Their Country

"I have nothing to say," said Sitting Bull, striking a proud attitude, "except that this part of the country does not belong to you and you had better keep out of it."

The United States Commissioner was escorted to the line by the Police, and left Canada after a fruitless mission.

### A Big Job

For the next three years the North West Mounted Police had their hands full in looking after Sitting Bull and his followers. The buffalo were fast disappearing, and it was difficult to find food for the refugees.

Shortly after Sitting Bull had defeated Custer at the Little Big Horn and flaunted with his victory, he sent a message to Crowfoot, head of the Blackfoot tribe, inviting him to come over and let him drive the whites out of the country. He promised to reciprocate by coming back with him to Canada and annihilating the Police, as we stated in a previous chapter.

The messengers brought Crowfoot presents of tobacco and other Indian things. Crowfoot met them in council, and refused their gifts saying he was a friend of the white people and particularly of Colonel McLeod. Sitting Bull sent back word to him that that was his attitude, he would clean

up the American soldiers, and then he would come and fight the Blackfoot nation. However, he came to Canada but made no attempt to carry out his threat. Nevertheless the situation was fraught with danger; the Canadian Indians resented the presence of the Sioux on their hunting ground.

### A Tragedy

The Saulteaux and the "Crees" were bitter enemies of the Sioux and the Mounted Police had great difficulty in keeping peace between them.

One morning Sergt. McDonald of the Police rode by the Sioux camp at Wood Nogatagan, and found on its outskirts six Saulteaux Indians dead and scalped. They were the situation was fraught with danger; the Canadian Indians resented the presence of the Sioux on their hunting ground.

Mr. McDonald took the unfortunate Saulteaux to the Police post and gave him what comfort and assistance he could. But he had not been there long before Sitting Bull, accompanied by five hundred mounted warriors, dashed up.

The intrepid sergeant met him at the door. Sitting Bull dismounted from his pony and addressing his title against the Policeman's stomach, demanded that the Saulteaux be delivered to them at once.

### Retribution

McDonald was imperturbable. He told Sitting Bull that he would talk with him if he would first order his braves to dismount, which Sitting Bull did. McDonald then proceeded to inform him that he did not propose to deliver the Saulteaux to them and that furthermore he intended to at once send the Sioux camp and arrest the murderers of the other Indians.

Sitting Bull laughed at him. Three times he ordered him to dismount his horses and proceeded to the Sioux encampment. They were met by a great crowd of hostile Indians, guns were fired and knives drawn, but they were imperturbable in their duty and rode straight to the entrance of the Indians and took their prisoners, who were afterwards punished for their crime.

Jean Louis Legare

A great deal of credit has been given to the North West Mounted Police for their handling of the Sioux situation and they certainly deserve it. However, the credit for inducing Sitting Bull to return to the United States does not belong to the Mounted Police but to Jean Louis Legare, of Wood Mountain, a French-Canadian trader, who enjoyed a remarkable friendship with Sitting Bull and his braves.

Sometimes after the departure of General Terry the government at Ottawa sent an official to talk with Sitting Bull and induce him to return to his own country. This Commissioner was as unsuccessful as General Terry had been. Before leaving Sitting Bull, however, he asked him if there was any man whose word he would take in regard to the immunity which would be accorded him by the United States authorities.

Sitting Bull thought for a moment and said, "I will accept the word of John Louis Legare." Mr. Legare was accordingly communicated with. He made a trip to Washington to satisfy himself that the Sioux would be safe in returning to their own country.

In 1880 he conducted Sitting Bull and many of his followers to Fort Buford, where they surrendered themselves to the United States authorities. It was many years before Mr. Legare was indemnified for the expense and trouble which these Indians had caused him.

For a number of years Sitting Bull remained in peace at the reservation allotted to him but in 1891 he was supposed to have had something to do with the Indian troubles which culminated in the fight at the Pine Ridge Agency where many of the Indians were shot down by the United States soldiers. Some Indian police were sent to arrest Sitting Bull, and on the excuse that he resisted arrest, he was shot to death.

Mr. Legare died at Willow Bush two years ago, one of the most respected and honored of the old time pioneers of the plains. Many a tale he has told me of his own life and his experiences with Sitting Bull.

By the year 1880, the Police were thoroughly established throughout the west. They had placed their posts in central positions, and throughout the prairie the farthest corners of the lone land. There was no place too remote, no ranges too lonely to be exempt from the law of the British, which was enforced with strong and impartial hand by these red coated troopers.

By this time the big cattle men were coming into southern Alberta in considerable numbers. There came a number of the old time buffalo hunters who formed settlements on both the northern and southern branches of the Saskatchewan river were making an effort to raise stock and do some tillage, the C.P.R. was approaching the river and the conditions were rapidly changing.

### The Coming of the Railway

In 1882 the C.P.R. was advancing its steel across the prairie which brought the outside world to the region; the lonely packet drivers of the fur companies, or the cowboy herders of the buffalo hunters, was to be disturbed for the first time by the vices of the white man, from the locomotive of civilization.

The Mounted Police had the maintenance of order of the whole country entirely in their hands and their work was greatly increased by the advent of large numbers of men engaged in construction work. It was also their duty to prevent the Indians who are particularly sensitive to the vices of the white man, from coming into contact with the construction gangs who were often composed of a rough and disorderly element.

### A Twice Told Tale

In this connection a story is often told about the authority of the Mounted Police and the way in which they exercised it. It is true, and will bear repetition.

There was a very turbulent Indian, named Papot, the son of a Cree father and a Sioux mother. In the days before the arrival of the Police he had been at the head of a predatory band of mixed Crees and Assiniboines, roving and ridden on many a foraging and plundering expedition.

At this time he had led his band to the vicinity of the present town of Maple Creek, where he made an encampment and waited for the arrival of the construction gang. Attempts were made to remove him but without avail. He declared that this was his country and he was going to stay in it. The construction gang was close at hand, and it would never do to have a large party of Indians come in contact with the rough element of the railroad.

### A Big Job

A sergeant and two troopers of the Police were sent to remove Papot and his whole tribe. As the little party, immaculate in forage caps, smart red tunics, and side arms, rode up to Papot's tepees, there were many hostile demonstrations. The young Crees fished rifles and, with a sort of aim, crowded the horses of the Mounted Police. The construction was just behind the bill, and the sergeant knew what he had to do, and he intended to do it.

Perfectly indifferent to the howling, clamouring and menacing mob of Indians, he called Papot to the door of his tepee, and there through the medium of an interpreter, told him that he would have to make a move immediately to the reservation allotted to him.

Papot laughed in derision and said that he would not budge.

### A Time Limit

"All right," said the sergeant, "taking his back, I will give you twenty minutes to get away."

## LUMBER PRICES NOT LOWERING

That prices on lumber will not fall for a year at least is the opinion given by lumber wholesalers throughout British Columbia.

The reasons which are given are a short shortage of lumber, an increased demand for building materials, and the unsatisfactory labor conditions.

The stocks on hand, at the yards through the provinces have never been lower than they are at present.

To accentuate the shortage on hand there are large demands for Canadian lumber from Japan, Australia, Europe and several of the Allies, and orders for shipments which could originate in British Columbia have not been filled by Canada have therefore to be turned over to firms across the border.

America also, however, is experiencing a shortage in much the same manner as Canada, which is increased by the complete neglect of the forest wealth of Russia which was a big factor in the market before the war.

Papot returned to his tent, and the clamouring of the Indians increased. Some shots were fired in the air; but the Police were imperturbable. The sergeant hooked his leg over the horn of his saddle, and taking out the makings, proceeded to roll a cigarette while his two men sat upright on their horses.

As the minutes passed the disturbance increased; knives were drawn, and guns were fired all most in their faces. When the time expired the sergeant snatched his watch shut and leaping from his horse and shoving the Indians out of his stride towards the tepees of the chief, and pulled out the tent pegs so that it fell on top of Papot and his family.

The old chief came out in a rage, pulling his knife out of its scabbard sheath. The Policemen went about their work, of pulling down the tepees without the slightest show of fear.

Papot was an astute old fellow and knew that he was beaten. He issued some orders; the opposition to the Police was withered, and in a few minutes a cavalcade of Indians wended their way over the hill in the direction of the reservation which had been chosen for them.

(Continued next week)

*John Louis Legare*

## HOMESTEADS IN NORTH BRITAIN AND U.S. WILL "PULL TOGETHER"

Still Available; 200 Soldier Settlers Placed

Three hundred thousand dollars has been advanced by the soldier settlement board to veterans who are taking up farming in the Prince Albert district, 200 loans totalling this amount having been approved by the loan board. The board, which at present consists of R. H. Hall, A. McD. Thompson and J. S. Fowles, sits twice a week and at each meeting about fifty loans are passed on.

Since April 1 there have been 400 application by soldier settlers, 200 of which have been approved, while the others have been deferred for some reason, such as lack of sufficient information, while seventy have been refused because the land offered to the soldiers was offered at a higher price than it was worth.

The new settlers are flocking into the Paddockwood area, where there is an abundance of free homestead land. Since its inception the soldier settlement board has placed 900 new settlers on the land in northern Saskatchewan, and the number who have failed to make good is very small. New settlers are again at the office of the board at the rate of about ten a day. Encouragement has been given for those taking up homesteads and soldier grants by extending the time of repayment from six to eight years, with two years free of interest.

There are still about 200 more inspections to be made of land which settlers desire to take up, and purchase, and these inspections will probably be completed within the next two weeks. There are twenty supervisors busy assisting the new settlers, twelve temporary supervisors having been engaged to assist the permanent staff.

**Tomato Jelly**  
2 cups strained tomato.  
1 bay leaf or a piece of onion.  
Pinch of red pepper.  
2 tablespoonful of vinegar.  
1/2 tea spoon salt (more if necessary).  
1/2 cup table-spoonful sugar.  
2 level table-spoonful gelatine.

**Method:** Put all ingredients except gelatine on stove in a saucepan, and let them boil for five minutes. Pour the fluid into moulds which have been rinsed in cold water and set aside to harden.

Over the Prunes—First Landlady manage to keep my boarders longer than you do. Second Landlady—Oh, I don't know. You keep them so thin that they eat longer than the really are.

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, who was head of the British mission to the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City last fall, speaking at Leeds, Eng., declared that he believed the United States and Great Britain would continue to "pull together." If so, he said, he thought they and their Allies would be able to reconstitute Europe and get back to former conditions of trade.

A great many people had said there was no chance of Great Britain and the United States pulling together, because they were too much alike—too impetuous and aggressive. He did not believe it. He had known America since 1877 and had never known a better feeling to exist between England and America than exists today among the people who counted.

There was in America, he said, pro-Germans, Sinn Feiners, and others, who men were trying to uproot the whole American constitution. There were people who were working, with pro-Germans and Sinn Feiners, to do both Britain and America than exists today among the people who counted. He said, the class of "people" in America who were "descended from Anglo-Saxon stock were not going to give up the government of the country to any 'mixed cosmopolitan' lot of people like the Bolsheviks and their class, who were making the trouble in America."

The bulk of the people of the United States, he declared, had the most absolute faith in the honesty, courage and determination of John Bull. Great Britain, he said, owed America a big debt, but the Allies owed this country a larger one.

An enterprising airman from Winnipeg used the blue vault of heaven route to the other day to convey sixteen cases of whisky over the line to Des Moines, Iowa. His cargo of 250 cases was disposed of in two hours. The local police got wise in due course, but the airman had flown, leaving his plane in the field. He will doubtless use part of the \$4,000 he got for the whisky to get another flyer.

### \*\*\*\*\* SHORTHORN SALE \*\*\*\*\*

**DATE CHANGED**  
The date of the Short-horn sale to be held in Brandon this summer has been changed to July 22. It is expected that some of the best imported stock in the west will be offered at this sale.  
\*\*\*\*\*



Now That The Luxuries Tax Is Being Understood

## ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Mrs. Geo. Delay, of Medicine Hat, was in town this week visiting her sister, Miss Williams.

Call and hear the latest Columbia records. Another new bunch just in at Blundell's.

Mrs. Joe Jackson and family are leaving for Vancouver shortly, where they will spend a few months' vacation.

Don't forget the Saturday night dance in the Vets' club rooms. These dances have become quite popular.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Jackson, of Blain, Alta., spent a few days in town this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ross.

A large number of young people attended the G. W. V. ball Saturday night, after the close of the Chateau qua entertainment.

Ed. L. Stone left last Tuesday noon for Abbotsford to represent the local Masonic lodge at the Grand Lodge meeting being held there this week. He will return Sunday night.

All returned men desirous of procuring military blankets at a cost of \$2.25 each, T.O.P. Jackson, please give their names to Mr. Scott, of the Atlas Lumber Co.

In another column will be found an advertisement for the Calgary Exhibition, which will be held from June 26 to July 3, 1920. This exhibition is an annual affair, and is well worth seeing.

One of the worst wind and dust storms experienced in the city in the country for some time, occurred last Tuesday. A good rain is now badly needed.

## CANADA'S AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Throughout Canada there is one automobile for every twenty-five people, the Dominion being the only country taking only second place to the United States, where there is one to every fifteen persons. Since the introduction of the car into Canada, the industry has made phenomenal strides. Just how remarkable the growth has been may be ascertained from the fact that whereas in 1909 in all the breadth of the Dominion there were but 329 car owners, in 1919 the number of registrations totaled 154,686. By provinces the registration of cars is as follows: Ontario, 110,285; Saskatchewan, 54,735; Alberta, 34,000; Quebec, 23,183; Manitoba, 22,152; British Columbia, 12,500; Nova Scotia, 9,300; New Brunswick, 8,901; Prince Edward Island, 300.

At the present time the sum of \$20,000,000 is invested in the Canadian motor industry, and its various line account for the employment of more than 15,000 people. The estimated aggregate sale of cars in Canada last year was over \$100,000,000 and expert investigation has elicited the probability of a 35 per cent increase over these figures for the year 1920.

Ontario Canada's Motor Province. Ontario is the motor province of Canada in manufacture as well as ownership. Windsor, with its surrounding communities of Walkerville and Ford City, Ottawa and Toronto are the most important manufacturing towns. The Ford Motor Company at Walkerville employs 3,470 employees at the home office. The plant covering 9 acres. The recently completed plant of the General Motors Co., division of the General Motors of Canada, constructed at Walkerville, cost \$2,000,000. Other large plants in the Windsor district are Maxwell's and the Studebaker Corporation. In addition to this there is a large number of plants turning out accessories and automobile bodies. At Oshawa, the General Motors Corporation of Canada, has three large plants, where McLaughlin, Chevrolet and Oldsmobile cars are manufactured. Last year between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 was spent in this town on extensions and improvements in connection with the plant. In Toronto the Willys Overland is the principal plant, while London, Chatham, Kitchener, Hamilton and Brockville are also interested in the manufacture. Montreal, in Quebec, is also largely interested in motor industries.

Imports and Exports. Canada is largely interested in both the import and export of automobiles. In 1919 the imports of cars, parts and accessories amounted to \$12,391,115, while exports for the same period were valued at \$10,885,234. The imports were practically all from the United States, and the exports of the export trade can be seen from a comparison with the figures of 1917 and 1918 which were \$10,120 and \$14,185,916 respectively. Australia, was the Dominion's next best buyer last year the Commonwealth cost \$2,446,000 worth of cars. New Zealand came next with \$1,150,000, then the United Kingdom, \$721,800 and India, \$500,000. The total freight amounts to the value of \$101,024, exclusive to the United States, which totaled \$275,063, mainly parts, and to the Argentine Republic \$100,000.

The British preference tariff which went into effect in the United Kingdom last year, is expected to impart a considerable stimulus to the Canadian automobile industry. It gives a 10 per cent duty on cars imported from the United Kingdom, and a 10 per cent duty on cars imported from the United States.

FOR SALE—Several choice young milk cows. Call after 6 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. R. C. Hollinger, Arlington.

FOR SALE—Gas range, book case, 2 small heaters, piano, music cabinet. J. H. Ardinger, 4th street.

FOR SALE—Good cow and pure bred Ancon chickens, dining table, refrigerator and washing machine, stove, A. E. Cable, First south millhouses.

FOR SALE—Three to four weeks old pure bred Barred Rock Chickens, 25c each. Apply to Mrs. L. A. Quinn, Bowell, Alta.

FOR SALE—Three better calves, Apply to Mrs. Dugan, First St.

LOST—Near Redd's hall, about two weeks ago, an umbrella. Finder please return same to this office.

One of the biggest deals in grain storage space ever transacted in Winnipeg was consummated recently when the Latch McLean Company completed the purchase of seventeen elevators from the Imperial Elevator Company.

Mrs. Washburn has the Redcliff Agency for SPIRELLA CORSETS. A call is solicited at her residence on Fourth street north.

## Building &amp; Lot For Sale

Lot 13 in Block 84, with brick veneer building, 24x40, one story, for sale, with small cash, \$1,000 down. Best, reasonable offer accepted.

M. R. SHIPLEY, Hampden, N. Dak.

Calgary Exhibition  
June 26th to July 3rd, 1920Live Stock Prizes Increased  
by \$7,000 Over Last Year.

Send for Prize List Entries Close June 14th.

Special Passenger Rates from all Points in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia east of Golden, on Main Line, and Nelson on the Crow's Nest.

## SPECIAL FEATURES

Lockleer Auto Polo 48th Highlanders  
Changing Planes in Mid-Air  
Climax of Dangerous Sport

And Other Outstanding Acts  
E. I. DEWEY, President E. I. RICHARDSON, Manager

## Strewing the Way With Flowers



General Offices and Station, Woodstock, N.B.

Flowers are amongst the assets of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Flowers bloom in C.P.R. gardens at most of the principal stations from one end of the country to the other. There are flower knots outside the main Hotel at St. Andrews, on the Atlantic coast, and one of the most beautiful flower gardens in America blooms around the Empress Hotel in Victoria.

In the old days most of the plants were brought from the garden and distributed there amongst the friends of the station. The object of starting flower gardens along the line. The start was auspiciously made when the C.P.R. had a floral department with headquarters at Windsor Street Station, Montreal. Mr. H. M. Wiggins is the horticulturist and breeder.

Every year thousands of packets of flower seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs and plants are distributed free of charge to the men and women who are the carriers of round houses and employees living on the property of the company. The seeds that will

flower along the railway in the summer and autumn are sent out in March. Full particulars for cultivation are printed on each seed packet, and for spring sowing are sent out in the fall.

Seeds and plants of the best kind are always provided. Standard flower seed packets contain nasturtiums, alstrom, mignonette, sweet peas, gladiolus and hollyhocks. Perennial plants are sent to larger stations. These include roses, peonies, lilies, shrubs, beech, poplar and catalpa. Shrubs include laurel, yew, boxwood, juniper, and wisteria.

Seasonable Goods  
And Hot Weather Specials  
AT THE HICKS TRADING CO'S

UNDERWEAR  
Men's original B.V.D.'s, scarce as hen's tooth; per suit \$1.75 & \$3.00  
Boys Combination Ballbrigan, union and 2-piece \$1.25 & \$1.50

SHOES  
Men's Box Calf Shoes, finest grades; special \$9.95  
100 pairs of men's Elk Work shoes; special \$5.45  
Men's Canvas Shoes; very special price \$1.95  
Boys Running Shoes; special \$1.45 & 1.65  
Ladies, a splendid range of all kinds high and low cuts, sizes 2½ to 7.....2.45 to 3.50

HOSE  
Ladies Silk Hose, finest grades. Ladies Lisle, full fashioned. Children's white and colored Lisle chert sock choices for summer wear. Children's Blue and Overalls at special prices.

500 Pairs Mens Heavy Denim Bib and Pant OVERALLS G.W.G. and Peabodys, \$3.75 Values SPECIAL \$2.95

BATHING SUITS  
Men's \$2.25 Navy suits with silk neckwear \$1.25 to \$1.75  
Boys \$1.85 values at \$1.50

NECKWEAR  
A new shipment of very choice silk neckwear \$1.25 to \$1.75

SUSPENDERS  
Men's 4-point invisible; strong web, per pair \$1.00

MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS  
A few blue and grey wool serge suits left, \$60.00, \$49.00 & \$45.00 suits at.....34.50  
A few suits in broken lots; good quality at.....24.50

PANTS  
200 pairs of work pants, all sizes; very strong and durable; semi-peg; sizes 32 to 44 waist; special \$3.50

HATS  
Men's genuine Tuyo, Panama hats; special \$3.50 to \$4.95  
Children's Washable Hats.

Regina, Sask.—More settlers are coming into Saskatchewan from the United States this spring than at any time since the outbreak of the war, according to figures which have been received by local C.P.R. officials. While the influx is considerable it is said by these same railwaymen to be not so great as what was expected later in the summer. During the last three weeks of the month twenty settlers arrived here from U.S. 8 points on their way to 14 in this province and twenty with cars to Alberta points. Settlers are coming through the C.P.R. at Shredon, the 17th of the latter place before parting heavy and as many as 45 trains a day are passing through the point every 2 1/2 days.

A party of 250 English immigrants arrived in Winnipeg last week under the escort of Cook's Agency. The original party consisted of 450, but the remainder stayed in the east intending to settle there or farming. The conductor of the party stated that the season would see a heavy influx of British immigrants through the agency.

## FARMERS!

The Hail Season is Coming  
Don't Forget Your Insurance  
We Represent Only  
Strong and Reliable Companies  
STONER ENGINEERS, LTD.

## THE VALUE OF MONEY

Money—ready money is an essential in every line of business—mercantile or farming. What farmers build up Savings Accounts, which enable them to purchase for cash.

A Savings Bank Account with this Bank assures ready money when needed. Interest paid at current rate.

## IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA  
REDCLIFF BRANCH,  
P. C. ROUTLEDGE, Manager.

Protect Your Crop  
By Fencing it

A few dollars invested in fencing now, will save you hundreds of dollars later on. We have a full line of

Cedar and Willow Posts  
which are selling at Reasonable Prices. Mixing willows with cedar posts makes a good fence at a small cost.

Call and Inspect our Stock

Atlas Lumber Co., Redcliff  
C.D. SCOTT, MGR.

BOWLING ALLEY  
Billiard Room and Barber Shop  
Soft Drinks, Cigars and Tobaccos  
Draft Beer Always on Hand  
MAC'S POOL ROOM

